

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE MOST LARGELY CIRCULATED FARM WEEKLY PUBLISHED BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Vol. XIX. No. 17.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

\$1 a Year.

The Progressive Farmer.

CLARENCE H. POE, - - Editor and Manager.
B. W. KILGORE, }
C. W. BURKETT, } - - Agricultural Editors

President Adams to Tobacco Growers.

Editors Progressive Farmer:

Tobacco growers in all sections realize the importance of co-operation and organization. The question with them is: Can it be done? The wheat growers of the West by organizing are getting \$1 per bushel, with more wheat in stock than for a number of years. The barley growers have advanced the price over 50 per cent by organization. The seed leaf tobacco growers by organization name the price on their product, and get it. The truckers by organization control their business and are prosperous. The tobacco growers of the old belt of Virginia and North Carolina can do what others have done. The organization is progressing finely in nearly every county in the bright belt of Virginia. But Virginia farmers cannot succeed without the co-operation of North Carolina, hence we would urge the tobacco growers of North Carolina to call county mass meetings, notify me of time and place, and I will attend and explain Inter-state Association plans and assist in getting county organizations perfected. Let every farmer who is interested help in working up these meetings, but don't one wait for another. Sit right down and write to some other farmer, name a date, advertise the meetings in county papers and The Progressive Farmer. Get the work started and it will grow in interest. The crop is now planted, and the acreage is conceded to be largely reduced, but don't forget the trust can buy a short crop at their own price as well as a large one. There will certainly be a demand for what we make, and now is the time to get in position to demand and get a profit on our labor.

Very truly,
S. C. ADAMS,
President Inter-state Association.
Red Oak, Va.

Trucking Notes from the East.

Editors Progressive Farmer:

There was very much said about its raining during the early part of spring by farmers here in Pasquotank. You could hear farmers say almost daily, I wish it would stop raining. Well, it did stop raining, and now they are wishing for rain and there's every reason to believe that it will rain, for as every farmer knows, wet spells always follow dry ones. Many farmers plowed their land in the mud during March, and now they have clods, and some of them big clods, and clods are certainly no inducement for plants to grow.

May peas are almost a failure; the freeze in April caught many patches in bloom. The bloom on those were killed, and those that were young enough to escape the freeze, the dry weather has caught. Considering the area planted, we don't think they will average half a crop.

I spoke in my last letter of Irish potatoes rotting and said they were generally confined to small patches, but it seems now that the rotted area has

been extended to large patches, several large farmers reporting a large part of their crop rotting. It is not estimated that there will be any more potatoes raised around Elizabeth City this year than last.

There is much complaint about cotton-seed not coming up, as most farmers covered them shallow for fear of the big rain that usually comes in May.

We have seen Southern cabbage sell on our market this spring at 10 to 15 cents per head, and small heads at that, such as we have sold for 1½ to 2 cents per head in the patch. This caused us to give some thought about the profit that is made from vegetables from the farm to the consumer. The Florida and South Carolina farmers didn't get more than 3 to 5 cents per head net.

KNOX ALL.

Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Remedy for Horse Flies.

Editors Progressive Farmer:

An efficient remedy for the horse fly is devoutly desired—these insects having proved so noxious in certain sections last summer that rural free delivery had to be suspended. A combination of fish oil and lard, or of lard and kerosene, has been found to produce satisfactory results. An application of one pint of kerosene, mixed with three pints of rancid lard, will last for a day or two. In Manitoba, plowmen in plowing patches, spray their animals with kerosene emulsion, and this is more effective if a little carbolic acid is added. Only horses with rough, long hair, are liable to be injured by these applications.

W. H. TODD.

Last Week's North Carolina Crop Bulletin.

Practically all the cotton crop has been planted; first chopping is finished in the South, and under way in the central-north portion; the stands of cotton have much improved, and plants now seem to be starting into vigorous growth. Some cotton on stiff soils is not yet up. Most of the corn crop has now been worked over the first time, and the second working has commenced in the south portion; corn is doing fairly well, but stands are irregular owing to the continued damage done by cut and bud worms; late corn is being planted in bottoms where it is coming up well. Rain is much desired to complete setting tobacco; this crop looks fairly well, and the stands are fair; the crop would be greatly improved by rain. Planting peanuts is finished, but as early planted did not come up well, some replanting is underway. In some places wheat, oats, rye and spring oats are reported to be very good, heads filling well, though low; in others these crops are poor; the yield will be better than anticipated; wheat is ripening in places. Gardens and truck crops all need rain, especially in the western portion of the State; this is also true of Irish potatoes, which, however are doing very well in the east, where they are about ready to be dug in several counties. Setting sweet potato sprouts continues. Meadows in the west are parched for want of rain. Apples and peaches in upland orchards promise fair yields in southern portions of the State, though fruit is reported as beginning to drop from the trees. Melons are doing well, and there is promise of a large crop of wild blackberries and huckleberries. A general rain is greatly needed, and would improve the condition of all crops materially.

MONEY IN COW PEAS.

If you Grow the Right Variety, you Can Market at Very Profitable Prices.

Editors Progressive Farmer:

While so much is being said and written about the productive side of farming, there is not a great deal written about the marketing of farm produce. It strikes the writer that this is a very important part of real farming, as what a farmer gets for his produce when ready for market will determine to a great extent his profits for the year.

Being familiar with the marketing of cow peas, having handled this season from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels, shipping as far south as Vera Cruz, Mexico, and north to Massachusetts, we think we are in a position to note the needs of the trade on this particular product of the farm.

We desire to call the attention of the farmer to a few facts in regard to the kind of peas to raise for market. For the table use, the black-eye white pea, thoroughly cleaned and not mixed with yellow-eye or any other variety, will bring from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel more than the yellow-eye. Now whether the black-eye white will yield as well as the yellow-eye, some other party can state, but we think they will in this section. California black-eyed peas bring from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel more than North Carolina, for the reason that they are cleaner and not mixed and are more uniform. We had parties to write us all winter and send samples of the California peas, and ask us to send as good as these. Now, there is no reason why we cannot raise them as good, if not better.

The next highest price peas are the yellow-eyed whites, and there is a good demand every winter for these peas, as they are just as edible as beans, and if properly put on the market will sell for nearly as much as Michigan beans.

There is some competition on these peas from Virginia.

For sowing purposes, we believe North Carolina furnishes more peas than all the Southern States combined. We find the trade, however, is more discriminating than they were a few years back.

The following varieties, in order named, have proven the best sellers and bring best prices:

New Era, Small Whip, Improved Whippoorwill, Red Ripper, Clay and Wonderful.

When you sow your peas, try and get seed that is not mixed, as mixed peas bring from fifteen to twenty-five cents per bushel less than the other varieties named, and some seasons are very hard to sell, except for feeding purposes.

The farmers everywhere are just waking up to the value of the cow pea for both fertilizing purposes and for hay, and North Carolina should be able to supply them all with their seed.

When you market your peas this fall, first have them clean; secondly, have each kind separate; thirdly, raise one of the above varieties, and you will be able to get a good price for them; fourthly, market your peas before the season is over.

The farmer who lives in Ohio or Missouri begins to make arrangements for his seed in February or March, and naturally the best demand comes at this season of the year. Quite a lot of peas are carried over every year for the benefit of the weevils.

W. J. SHUFORD,

Manager Hickory Milling Co.

Catawba Co., N. C.